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AUGUST 8, 1900.

One of the wisest planks in the Democratic platform is the declaration in favor of an income tax. Mr. Bryan is making a special point impressing on the people the need of an income tax. No measure that we know of would come as high as does the income tax in justly equalizing the burden of government, a measure that in most of the countries of Europe has for half a century been a just and popular measure for raising revenue and lightening on the poor the burden of government. Mr. Bryan says: "Where visible property is taxed and the invisible property escapes, the possessors of visible property are overtaxed in order to make up for the evasion of those who possess invisible property. But even when a property tax is honestly collected upon all forms of property, real and personal, it is not as fair a tax as an income tax. Property may be temporarily unproductive. If a farmer pays taxes on his land the tax goes on, even though the crop may fail. If a money lender pays a tax upon his money his security may fail or there may be default in the payment of the interest, while an income tax adjusts itself to the condition of the tax payer, being large when the income is large, and small when the income is small."

The nations of the earth have at last heard from their ministers in Peking. It seems the storming of the legations ceased on July 18th. Recently several messages have been received by foreign nations from their representatives at Peking. Two or three embassy buildings had been battered down; a gallant resistance had been made, and while some 50 or 60 of the foreigners had been killed, several thousand Chinese had been slain. The Chinese are now holding the foreign ministers and all their attendants in close confinement—as hostages. Li Hung Chang states that if the allied forces march on Peking the foreigners at Peking will be slaughtered. So the Chinese are using our imprisoned ministers—life or death for them—as cogent arguments for securing more advantageous terms of peace. They evidently fear the advance of the allied armies and they are using all sorts of mendacity and chicanery to prevent it. There is but little reason to believe that the march on Peking by the allied armies will be stopped by any argument whatsoever. That the Chinese should imprison the foreign ministers and threaten to slay them should the butchers not receive the terms they demand, has enraged the whole world. Emperor William told his departing troops to kill and spare not—to take no captive Chinamen. The allies are already nearing Peking from Tien Tsin. The last news from Peking was that, while no fighting was in progress, both sides were busy building up the breaches and fortifications. The Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang, positively states that the advance of the allied armies means the slaughter of the 600 foreign souls at Peking, as well as the wholesale slaughter of every foreigner in China—merchants, clerks, missionaries, and all. The Chinese blood is up and they seem eager to engage in a world-wide scrap.

Solicitor Henry indisposed.
Solicitor Henry, of Chester, has been laid up for more than a week with a sore foot that shows symptoms of poison. He is disabled so that he can not attend the campaign meetings until he improves considerably.

The Patterson-Gary Fisticuff.

Laurens, August 4.—The great educational campaign evolved into a slugging match to-day. It was somewhat the unexpected which happened. Frank B. Gary and A. Howard Patterson had a rough and tumble fight before a thousand Laurens people, men and women. They fought with desperation and determination until Jim Tillman and others separated them, and then they wanted to get back at each other. Had the incident occurred years ago in this county, when there was a cart load of pistols at a meeting, there would have been funerals here to-morrow; but these days all the feeling seems to be between the candidates. To-day the result was two badly bruised faces and emphasis on the style of campaigning going on, and if others showed the same spirit there would be many more fisticuffs each day.

From day to day Mr. Patterson hammered at Mr. Gary about his Charleston speech, reading the clippings and making the statements published. Mr. Gary thought this persistent effort was to make it appear indirectly that he straddled in Charleston or favored a local option while in Charleston, with a license feature which he insisted was not the case, and that Patterson's effort by reading extracts was to place him in a false position as to what he had said and his announced attitude on the liquor question. As persistently as Mr. Patterson would make his statements just so persistently would Mr. Gary insist that his position in Charleston, as elsewhere, was plain and unequivocal and not intended to be or was it misleading, and Mr. Patterson kept on with his statements as published.

To-day Mr. Patterson repeated and reiterated about Mr. Gary's alleged straddle in Charleston. When Mr. Gary's turn came to speak he immediately replied, as has been published, that he did not "straddle," and that his position then, as now, was plain.

Mr. Patterson was sitting about five feet behind where Mr. Gary was speaking and got up and said: "Mr. Gary, I want to explain something."

Mr. Gary turned squarely around and said: "Now, Mr. Patterson, I want to ask you plainly—is what I have said about that Charleston matter true?" Mr. Patterson said he would explain. Mr. Gary replied there was no use to explain, but insisted on knowing whether what he had just said about the whole matter was true or not.

Mr. Patterson went on to say the candidates would not agree with Mr. Gary, or something on that line. Mr. Patterson said he dared him to prove his statement by any of the candidates. Mr. Gary insisted on a direct reply as to whether his statement about the Charleston speech was true or not. By this time the two men were at arm's length, looking fiercely at each other and no doubt looking for a blow. Mr. Patterson said, yes, he denied as being correct what Mr. Gary had said, if he could not explain. Mr. Gary then said: "If you say my statement is not correct you say what is not so." The two men joined, Patterson struck out and claims to have hit first. There was not a second's difference in the passage of blows. Mr. Patterson struck Gary an unbalanced lick under the left eye, which cut the skin for half an inch long.

Gary hit Patterson on the mouth and cut the lip and struck him under the eye, judging from the bruise. It was not a minute before half a dozen men were around the two combatants, they were up against each other clinched and several blows were passed, but they were pulled apart. Gary was taken toward the front of the stand and Patterson to the back. They said nothing but were eager, and the watching crowd pressed up to the stand.

Some yelled for one candidate and some for another. Two policemen, Sheriff McCravy, Senator Tillman and Chairman Smith

moved for every one to get back and sit down and get off the stand. By this time the candidates had mopped off their faces and wiped the blood off, for blood flowed from both of their bruises.

When quiet was restored Mr. Gary faced the audience, somewhat disheveled and bruised, and quivering all over and with clenched hand, and spoke out and said when he left home he decided he would be a gentleman and give no possible offense to any one and in turn he would not take any insult from anyone. He had treated Mr. Patterson as a gentleman and friend, but he had gone too far, and he would allow no man to insult him without hitting him in the mouth.

Mr. Gary apologized with feeling and almost tears for having fought before ladies, and expressed his deep regret at the incident, then he went on and concluded his speech, cutting it here and there.

Mr. Patterson was allowed to make a statement and said he was very sorry for the occurrence. He did not like such things. He and Mr. Gary had been warm friends and he had been a staunch friend of the family, but whenever a man told him he lied he tried to put his fist in his mouth and give him the best he had in his shop.

Greenville Warm to Tillman.

Columbia State.
Greenville, August 6.—This has perhaps been the largest and liveliest meeting of the campaign. Senator Tillman seemed to have on his old time steam, and the cheers for "Hoyt" and the twitting got the steam up and he spoke with vehemence. Tillman spoke for more than an hour and, as he promised, took up the sermon of Dr. Gardner, of Greenville. Tillman made the best speech of the campaign to-day.

He had two primaries, first whether he was justified in charging the ministerial-saloon keepers "alliance" and many approved of his denomination and that there was this "alliance." But it was his prohibition-dispensary hand primary noted. He called me up and said there were 2,500 present and he wanted the vote fully noted. There were not over 20 or 25 who voted on his call for prohibition; when the dispensary vote was called for the hands as of old went up as if out of a Gatling gun—fully 25 to 1 was the record. The dispensary had the overwhelming numbers voting, and Tillman said this would be the result in the primary. Tillman to-day made a connected speech and was severe on the ministers going into politics and talked plainly about Dr. Gardner, who seemed to have many friends in the audience.

Political Potpourri.

Mr. A. C. Latimer in the United States Senate! That would be a great joke, wouldn't it? Mr. Latimer is one of the South Carolina Congressmen, who, when he first went to Washington as a "representative" of his people, augmented his salary by using his privileges of the floor of the house to sell enlarged photographs, etc., to the members. Since then he has again brought himself into some notoriety at home by trying to claim credit for the work of Dr. Stokes in securing the free delivery of mail along star routes. Why, Latimer is not big enough for the Legislature, to say nothing of Congress or the United States Senate.—Yorkville Enquirer.

The commercial travelers, commonly known as plain drummers, says the Columbia Record, are arranging Bryan clubs throughout the country. Under the Hanna-McKinley administration trusts have flourished like a green bay tree, but many of the drummers have been thrown out of employment, and some of those who still retain their jobs hold them at reduced salaries. The commercial men are not especially struck on the 16 to 1 doctrine, but they do heartily endorse the anti-trust plank of the Democratic party. A number of drummers at the hotel Jerome were discussing the situation recently and all of them were

naturally Republican, but without exception they said they intended to work and vote for Bryan. The influence of these men when united is great and while a majority of them supported McKinley in the last election, comparatively few will do so this time.

Stonewall Jackson's Widow.

A Charlotte letter to the Augusta Chronicle says: The news that Mrs. Stonewall Jackson is suffering from a most painful affliction brings much sorrow to every one in Charlotte, where she resides. Mrs. Jackson lives in a plain, two-story dwelling on Trade street. A narrow asphalt walk, bordered with violets, leads up to the door; ivy and Maderia vines clamber in profusion over the veranda, and two stately magnolias in full bloom cast their shadows out on the street. One need not know he is entering the home of a Southern woman, for a glance around as you enter acquaints you with that fact. A large painting of Stonewall Jackson occupies a conspicuous position; paintings of other Confederate generals adorn the walls, besides various souvenirs of the Lost Cause. There is no air of luxury in her apartments—only the refinement and culture of a typical Southern woman are suggested.

Though suffering has left its indelible traces, there are yet to be seen traces of that beauty which captivated young Jackson when he first met her as Anna Morrison, at the home of Gen. D. H. Hill. The snows of seventy winters have not been pitiless, for her black hair has not lost its luster. Her eyes—you think of nothing else when looking at her—are black and piercing.

Seven Billions in Trusts.

In a general review of the trust question in its relation to the Presidential campaign the Saturday Evening Post presents a number of interesting facts and figures. According to the only semi-official statement, the trusts formed in this country in recent years have capitalizations that produced the almost incredible total of over seven billions of dollars. The Saturday Evening Post gives a list of thirty combinations, each of which has a capitalization of over fifty millions of dollars. It says:

"These thirty combinations are credited with capital amounting to two and one-third billions of dollars. The entire general stock of money of all kinds in the United States—gold, silver, notes, and certificates—amounting to about \$2,700,000,000. So that if all the four hundred combines in the list should try to turn their capitalizations into cash they would use up every penny of the nation's money and then have only about 40 per cent of their demands. Indeed, the thirty corporations mentioned would nearly use up all our cash. Of course, we know that business is transacted mostly on credit and this gives an entirely different view of the case, but the comparisons show the real financial hugeness of the modern combinations."

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When a man or woman has on a nice fitting and stylish shoe it sets off their whole apparel. The growing demand for this great Southern shoe, manufactured by the Eagle Shoe Company, Fredericksburg, Va., shows that, like the great Washington at whose home it is made, "It is first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of its countryman," and can not lie.

The Southern Trade Record, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has this to say concerning the Eagle shoe:

"The shoe-making trade as it now exists is composed of a series of specialists who devote their attention to making some particular part of the boot or shoe and thereby become wonderfully quick and expert in their respective specialties.

"In this connection the industrial editor of this journal has recently received an unusual large number of inquiries regarding shoe manufacturers, a great many of which had special reference to the foremost and most artistic shoe manufacturer in the United States.

"Now after a careful investigation along these lines, after opening up a correspondence with and interviewing as many as were available of the foremost shoe dealers in the country, there was a general consensus of opinion in favor of the Eagle Shoe Company, Fredericksburg, Va. This firm is unquestionably among the foremost shoe manufacturers in the United States. This is no idle or vain boast, but an absolute fact, and in making this statement we do not fear any successful contradiction.

"They only use the best grades of leather from the best hides from the best tanneries in America and Europe, and employ exclusively the most skilled of expert labor. The lasts upon which these shoes are made are not only the latest styles, but in the main are the evolution and development from the experience of years, gradually improving until they have almost reached perfection.

"The writer, who has worn the shoes made by this firm, for years would have none other, and on various occasions, when not convenient to be had otherwise, orders them to be sent by express from his shoe dealer, to whatever point his duties as a writer and a correspondent may call him. He finds the shoes to wear better, are handsomer in design, and more comfortable and more economical than any other on the market. In consequence he can not emphasize the matter too strongly and endorse the opinion of the experts quoted above, in saying that the firm of Eagle Shoe Company, of Fredericksburg, Va., manufacture the best shoes in the United States.

"We might add in conclusion that this journal has no interest, direct or indirect, in this firm, who are not advertisers nor even subscribers to this paper. The investigation was made at the request of many of our subscribers, and the result published solely for their benefit, and to them alone we are responsible."

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Ryes from \$1.60 to \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per gallon.
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Genuine Imported "Fish Gin" at \$3 per gallon.
Apple Brandy, \$2.25 per gallon.
Peach Brandy \$2.50 per gallon.
No charge for jug and box on above, and no charge at these prices for keg when wanted in such quantities.
Let us have your orders and oblige.
W. H. HOOVER.

Fresh Meat AND Fresh Ice.

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Orders for Sunday Ice received Saturday, and Ice delivered from 7 to 9 a. m. Sundays. Call up No. 27 any time you need Beef or Ice.

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